

**The Prices**  
—or—  
**SINGER & CO.'S**  
**TANDARD MACHINES**  
Well known to be the best for  
**Manufacturing Purposes:**  
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly  
sold at \$90,  
**Reduced to \$70.**

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100,  
**Reduced to \$70.**  
**Singer's Letter A Machine,**  
the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing,  
and Light Machines for all purposes; Price, (with  
summer, and beautifully ornamented,  
**FIFTY DOLLARS.**  
The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and  
adaptation for manufacturing purposes.  
Our No. 3 machines are especially adapted to all  
kinds of light and heavy

**LEATHER WORK,**  
Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc. They are of extra size, with an extra long enough to take under it and attach the large sized harness. There is scarcely any part of a Trimming Machine that is not made by hand, so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under those machines is 24 inches long, and the shuttle hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as the smaller ones.

We would ask for our Letter A machines, the special edition of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes. They embody the principles of the standard machines, and are made to the same standard, and are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and Light manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

sewing Machines, Silk Twist, Linen  
 and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best  
 Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.  
 We manufacture our own Needles, and would warn  
 persons using our machine not to buy any others.  
 We know that there are needles sold of the most inferior  
 quality, at higher prices than we charge for the best,  
 and needles sold as are manufactured especially for  
 our machines. *A bad needle may render the best ma-*  
*chine useless.*  
 Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch  
 Agents are furnished with the *best* *knives*.

**GUNNERY ARTICLE.**

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in  
 postage stamps or bank notes.  
 Correspondents will please write their names

We know the Post Office, County and State.  
 We are willing to pay the postage, and to send about Fowling  
 their latest prices, working and capacity.  
 Their methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending  
 us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of,

**I. M. RINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,**  
*It is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper. N*  
*ot to be sent gratis*

We have made the above Reduction in Prices with  
 a two-fold view of benefitting the public and ourselves  
 the public have been astounded by spurious machines  
 and false imitations of ours. The metals in them, from  
 the iron going to the smallest piece, last poor quality  
 of their makers have not the means to do their work well.  
 are sold away in secret places, where it would be  
 impossible to have at their command the proper ma-

parts, that good machines can be made at moderate cost. The best designed machines, Baily Made, are always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep them in repair. The only way to get the most out of a machine are to select it for corrosion attack at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability and rigidity of operation, and the least labor. Machines to combine these characteristics, must be made of the best metal and finished to the highest quality. The ways and means, on a large scale, to do this.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread is your concern, will find that those having the above qualities not only work well at rapid as well as slow speeds, but they will also last longer than any other order. Our machines, as made by us, will earn more money with less labor than any others, whether in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other machine as a gift.

**LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.**  
**I. H. SINGER & CO.,**  
 458 Broadway, New York.  
 Chicago Office, - 50 Clark Street.  
 Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House.  
**LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.**  
 Mr. E. G. Gamm, : : : : Beloit.  
 Mr. Wm. Addy, : : : : Janesville.  
 sapsdawi  
**SOUTH FIRST STREET.**  
 Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building  
 Curbwalks on South First Street, between Main  
 Street and Jackson Street in the Third Ward.  
**GRADING**—The road bed will be 30 feet in width  
 between the paving of the gutters, and the center

the gutters. The road bed when completed will be 12 ft wide at the top and 10 ft wide at the bottom. The surface in surface, rising regularly from the bottom of the gutter to the center line, the grading will be estimated by the cubic yard in excavation, nothing being allowed for earth in embankment, surfacing, etc.

The material for the embankment will be taken, first, from the sides of the road and in such manner as to cross the gutters and grade for sidewalks.

And, secondly, from the excavation to be made in the line of the road.

If the total does not exceed 500 feet it will be estimated, simply, as earth in excavation and bids must be made for the cubic yard, for every 160 feet over 50 feet.

The material for the road bed is to be earth and clay or sand or gravel to be used.

**GUTTERS.**—The gutters, one on each side of the street are to be six feet in width at the top and eight inches in depth at the lowest point.

firm upon sand and gravel, and in such a manner, and from a curved channel for the water. The slope of the gutters and the manner of laying the outside courses of stone will be such as the sidewalk of the street will be, and the stone will be laid in the same manner as the sidewalk, which will include providing for a sidewalk, laying stone, hauling and forming same, &c. SIDEWALKS.—The bed for the sidewalks, on each side of said street, will be 12 feet wide, composed of broken stone, and will be laid in the same manner, in grade, as near as may be with the gutter, on each side of the said walks are to be made smooth and even and ready for planking.

CROSSWALKS.—At the southern intersection of said street and Wisconsin streets with said south street, there shall be a crosswalk, 12 feet wide and composed of stone, not less than one foot thick and three feet in length, all well laid. All work to be done under the direction of the

H. W. COLLINS, Jr., Aldermen 3d Ward  
Above specifications filed April 16th, 1893.  
ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

**Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of  
April, 1893, the Common Council of the City of  
Newcastle, at a public meeting to be held in the Com-  
mon Council rooms, in said city, on said day, will pro-  
ceed to act in relation to the work mentioned in the  
foregoing specifications; and that sealed proposals for  
the performance of said work will be received by the  
City Clerk up to the time of such meeting.—Dated  
April 16th, 1893.  
at 20:34 H. W. COLLINS, Jr., Aldermen 3d Ward  
ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**

Richard H. Plummer vs. Edward L. Dimock and  
others.

deed and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 21st day of January, 1863, in favor of the said John C. Jenks, and the said John C. Jenks, as assignee, did sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, one lot of land, situate, in front of the Rock County Bank, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

**THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, 1863,**

for and in obedience to the foregoing of that day, following described real estate, namely: all that tract, lot and parcel of land situate in the city of Janesville, in said county, and containing one hundred and thirty-three and one-half acres, and more or less, and distinguished as the north half of lot one hundred and seventy-three in Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition to the city of Janesville, according to the recorded plat thereof, or any part thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said debt, and the expenses of this sale, to-wit: the sum of \$21st, 1863.

IRA C. JENKS, Referee.

SLOAN, PATTER & BARRETT, Plm's Attys.

The sale of the above described property is postponed

Rock place at the hour and place above mentioned.  
April 24th, 1883.  
My 24th

**Sherriff's Sale.**  
**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
George M. Murray against Eugene P. Kendall, — Kendall, his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.  
In pursuance and by virtue of the writ of **Foreclosure and Sale** return'd to said Court of **Foreclosure and Sale** in and for said County in the above entitled case, on the 6th day of December, 1882, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants, I held said public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the post office, in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, on

**THE 24TH DAY OF MARCH, 1883.**  
At 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following described and designated premises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels of land situated and being in the city of Beloit, County of Rock,

as follows, to wit: lot No three (3) and the same  
alt. lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26), in the  
city (formerly village) of Bel it, according to Hopkin's  
survey of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1892.

B. J. M. PUTNAM,  
Sheriff of Rock County.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS,  
Belleville's Attorney.

06762m







The Daily Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday

MULT. BOWEN & WILCOX

IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines of copy, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 square 1 day, \$1.00

do 2 days, 2.00

do 3 days, 3.00

do 4 days, 4.00

do 5 days, 5.00

do 6 days, 6.00

do 7 days, 7.00

do 8 days, 8.00

do 9 days, 9.00

do 10 days, 10.00

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do 61 days, 61.00

do 62 days, 62.00

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & MCLEAN.

28 Dearborn St., and 123 S. Clark St., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

GENTS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or cleaned with business and despatch.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOLEN DRESSES AND BONNETS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

Bonnet's Dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

COOK & MCLEAN.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, & CO.

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

METAL WAREHOUSE

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, & C.

AND DEALERS IN

Metals,

TINNER'S STOCK.

AGENTS FOR

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

1863. DRY GOODS. 1863.

Staple and Fancy.

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, CALE & CO.

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Co.)

33 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

W. H. HARRIS

Editor of the Janesville Daily Gazette.

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BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS

AT

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in this market. All of which were purchased before the recent advance and are offered at the old prices.

Mens' French Calf and Kid Boots,

Mens' American Calf and Kid Boots,

Mens' Water Proof Boots,

Boys' and Youths' Copper Tipped Boots,

Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kid Boots,

Ladies' Lasting, Glove Calf, Kid, Goat and Calf Boots,

Hammer, Gaiters, &c.,

Mixed and Unmixed Work, all styles.

Ladies' & Misses' Anklets,

a superior article for wet or cold weather.

LADIES' AND GENTS' RUBBERS, BUFFALO OVER-SHOES, &c.

Gents' Buck Gloves and Mittens,

HOME MADE WORK,

ROCHESTER WORK

and EASTERN WORK,

in endless variety. I am also manufacturing to measure every conceivable style of work for men, boys, ladies, misses and children, and at prices that will suit.

CUSTOM MADE WORK

in superior quality and lower in price than can be found elsewhere.

J. C. BAILEY,

Main St., six doors south of Milwaukee St.

Formerly in Myers' Block.

NEW LEATHER STORE

ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock of

LEATHER.

FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries

ALSO

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and will keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of the

Best Stock in the Market.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CROCKERY.

FOR the next Thirty Days I will sell Crockery at

Less than the N. Y. Wholesale Price.

The reason is as follows: I have a large stock

VERY LOW PRICES,

and have an invoice of about

Fifty Crates

shipped on the "La Oloro" from the other side, which will arrive in New York in a few days, and I wish to make room for it. These things

Are Facts!

I will also continue to sell, for a time, Glass Ware, Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Ware at

OLD PRICES.

W. G. WHEELLOCK,

Janesville, Wis., March 10, 1863.

USEFUL GOODS!

Hair Brushes,

English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES

English, French and American.

NAI L BRUSHES.

Infants' Brushes,

very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS,

BATHING TOWELS,

SIPONGES,

for the Bath, also for Infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS

POMANES, HAIR OILS,

FINE COLOGNES,

DAILY GAZETTE.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eagle Regiment.

YOUNG'S POINT, La., April 21, 1863.

Editors GAZETTE:—We have just been

visited by Adjutant General Thomas.

The division was called out to receive him, and he made a speech to us. He told us he was sent here by order of Abraham Lincoln, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to organize ten negro regiments, and arm and equip them at once. He said he met with such success that when he got to Helena he sent a dispatch to the President that he would not stop with ten, he would have twenty regiments armed and equipped forthwith. He told us he met with great encouragement everywhere from the officers and enlisted men, in this work. He also told us to send in our applications at once for commissions to officer the colored regiments, and that he meant to officer two regiments from this division, and would commission a private as colonel as soon as any officer, if he found him worthy. Forty applications from this regiment have already gone in, and as many as seven from Co. G. The whole army is alive on the subject—Gen. Thomas said the President had learned with much regret that the negro had been abused somewhat by some of the officers and men. He hoped to hear no more of such conduct; and should any officer commanding an outpost or picket refuse to receive a negro into the lines, or abuse him in any manner, he was invested with power from the President to dismiss such officer from the service at once. Those, he said, capable of bearing arms, would be put at once into the ranks; and the old men, women and children, would be put on the abandoned plantations to cultivate the land. He said it was now the settled policy of the administration to use the negro in every manner that seemed best to help crush the rebellion. All the applications handed in heartily endorse the President's proclamation, and his determined policy in arming the negro, and using any and all honorable means to subdue traitors, north or south, and these are my real sentiments, publicly expressed.

The general said in his speech that he did not expect to see any one out west in the army that he had seen before, but said he, "I recognize an old friend of mine in the ranks," pointing to our eagle, saying he was taught to love that bird from childhood.

was one regiment in the great United States army that carried the bird of liberty.

He said he was in St. Louis some twenty months ago, and saw a regiment enter that city having the American Eagle with them; he presumed it was the same regiment that stood before him now with the proud emblem of liberty perched on a scroll. When informed that it was the same regiment, he said he was proud of us, and hoped we would carry him triumphantly through the war, and felt confident that the time was near at hand when that bird would spread his wings over every dial state in this country. At this time the eagle gracefully spread his wings and flopped them, as much as to say "them's my sentiments." At the conclusion of his remarks he asked the soldiers to take off their hats; the twelve regiments forming this division being close in mass, uncovered to a man. Now, said he, "I propose three cheers for the President of the United States," and such a shout as went up from the division never before was heard in this portion of Louisiana. Now said he, "three cheers for the proclamation," and three tremendous cheers were given that must have been heard in Vicksburg. After cheering for the general and other officers present, the regiment filed off to their camp, and then applications for commissions began to be written. The appointments will be made in a few days, and in my next I will give you the names of the lucky men in our regiment. The light is coming to view—the end is not far off—the government is in earnest so is the army. Hoping for a speedy and honorable peace, I am yours for the Union for ever.

W. B. BRITTON,

8th Wis. Inf. Vev.

From the Thirty-Third Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 8th REGT. WIS. INF.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20th, 1863.

The colonel commanding takes this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the officers and men of his command for their very satisfactory conduct in the engagement at Coldwater, Mississippi, on the 19th inst. The conduct of both officers and men was above all praise. Any particularizing of individual instances of bravery would be out of place. All exhibited the coolness and courage of veterans, and every order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed.

The colonel is proud of his command and feels that he can trust them anywhere, where courage, valor, and patriotism are needed. Of these qualities, the officers and men of the 33d Wisconsin have proved themselves possessed beyond a shadow of doubt.

But while the colonel congratulates his command upon their conduct; he would also express his sorrowing sympathy with the many friends of those who have fallen in battle, and especially with those companions of his command who have lost brave, generous and noble commanders. Theirs was the first blood shed in our regiment in defense of the country we love. We shall never cease to admire them for their nobleness of character and their heroic virtues.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE.

OVER THE POST OFFICE.

Simple, Strong & Reliable.

There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a practical Sewing Machine, one that is

Simple, Strong & Reliable.

One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is noiseless and swift in motion; also that makes the stitch as you want it, all on both sides of the fabric; such are the machines of the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Who take pleasure in placing their machines before the public, and unhesitatingly say they are the best in the world, and openly and publicly challenge comparison with any and all manufactures to do as large a range of work as you easily be done on one of these machines. They make

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

and have all the advantage of a reversible feed motion, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all the four stitches, can be done without changing the length of the stitch, is obtained by this machine.

Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a Letter Stamp and will send circular and sample of work by return mail.

Address: F. L. RAYOR,

Office over the Post Office, Janesville, Wis.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Celebrated Noiseless

Sewing Machines.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch.

Price \$45 and Upwards.

With Hemmers, Tuckers, Fillers and Quilters complete.

First Premium in Illinois, Ohio & Michigan.

PARTIES purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire.

The only company that can give the best of the work of the entire work proposed to be done, and no contract will be entered into for the completion of said building that shall create any liability against the state greater than the amount specified by said chapter 107, of the general laws of 1858.

Upon the opening of said bids at the time specified, the successful bidder shall execute and deliver to the state the person or persons they shall determine to be the lowest and best bidder, within the meaning of the law.

EDWARD SALOMON, Governor.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Secretary of State.

WM. H. RANNEY, Building Commissioner.

W. G. WHEELLOCK,

Wholesale Dealer in

Liquors, Wines, Cigars,

Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,

FRUITS, ETC., ETC.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of the

choicest liquors.

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica, St. Croix and New England Rum.

And an endless variety of fine Imported Wines, such as Champagne, Port, Burgundy, and Scotch Whisky.

Also, the best quality of Ale and Beer, which will be found a most excellent article for families. Imported Wines, in bottles or on draught. Also, the best quality of Flour, Family Groceries, and other articles.





Forever float that standard wheel—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

Intelligence from the army, to-day, is quite important. Gen. Hooker crossed the Rappahannock with his main force, on Thursday, above Fredericksburg, the crossing below being a feint to deceive the enemy. In the latter a heavy skirmish was the result, in which the Wisconsin regiments in the "Iron Brigade" suffered considerably. Gen. Stoneman's cavalry has made a wide sweep in the rear of Fredericksburg, and it is supposed will cut off railroad communication between Lee's army and Richmond. A great battle must be fought within a day or two.

Gen. Banks has been heard from, and is still successful in the Teche country, west of New Orleans. The enemy is so crippled that he cannot take the offensive again this summer, and our forces will soon be at liberty to pay their respects to Port Hudson.

Gen. Burnside's old army corps has fought a successful battle near Somerset, Ky., and crossed the Cumberland near the old battle ground at Mill Springs.

Gen. Grant has abandoned all his canals, and is pushing for the Black river, which runs in the rear of Vicksburg. It is rumored that he has taken Grand Gulf, at the mouth of that river, and that a portion of his army is forty miles up that stream.

This latter rumor may not be true, but there is no doubt that Gen. Grant is advancing upon Vicksburg on the route indicated.

The Argument that England Understands.

We have often had occasion to allude to the unfriendly position of England towards this country in permitting vessels of war to be built in her harbors and fitted for hostile acts, even to the enlistment of English seamen to man them. We believe that a change in public sentiment is growing in that country in consequence of the dangers which threaten England in the future, if the present practice is maintained and allowed to become a permanent policy.

There are those who would sound the policy, as well others who denounce it. The argument of the former class, principally composed of ship builders and capitalists, is something to this effect: That the international obligation of neutrality is binding upon nations, and not upon the people, of which nations are composed, and that, therefore, the people may interfere ever so much in the quarrels of other nations by furnishing arms and supplies, no legal fault attaches so long as the government itself takes no part in the operation. They insist that it is not the business of government to overhauled the cargoes of every vessel to find articles contraband of war, but that is left to the belligerent power which is to be injured.

While this may be true in regard to small arms and munitions of war, because of the difficulty of enforcing the laws of neutrality, it manifestly does not apply to ships of war and heavy ordnance. These are so large and occupy so long a time in their preparation that there can be no difficulty in detecting the unfriendly act, so that the government itself becomes a party to the guilt of the transaction by its knowledge of the acts of individuals, and its neglect to apply the proper remedy. The government of England knows all about the construction of the Alabama, Florida and Virginia for the Confederate States. This cannot be doubted. In this knowledge, and in the power to prevent it, constitutes the unfriendly act of the government.

It is not the injustice of such a course, however, which is opening the eyes of English statesmen on this subject, but its danger as a precedent in the future. If the English government is guilty in these cases, the American ship builders may, when that power is at war with Russia, or has a rebellion in Ireland or any of her dependencies, fit out vessels of war to prey on the commerce of the world.

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Those who take ground in England against the policy of the government in the matter referred to, are making themselves heard. The Liverpool chamber of commerce appeals to the government of Great Britain to amend and enforce her neutrality laws. Not long since two gentlemen of influence, one a professor in Oxford University, addressed a public meeting in Manchester, and in their speeches condemned in strong terms the course their government had pursued in permitting the Alabama to sail, and in showing so much indifference to the building of other vessels for a like purpose. They even went further than a mere condemnation of the government, and maintained that it was responsible for

all the damage done, and ought to indemnify this government for every loss sustained by its commerce; and Prof. Newman (one of the speakers) declared that no man ought to be elected to parliament who was not in favor of this policy of indemnity. The other speaker (Professor Smith) said: "No nation ever indicted upon another a more flagrant or maddening wrong. No nation with English blood in its veins had ever borne such a wrong without resentment."

The destruction of English commerce, under the color of the precedents now being established by England herself, looms up before the affrighted eyes of the capitalists of that country, and this is an argument they can understand, when they are totally oblivious to considerations of fairness and morality. We have hopes of England yet, when she understands what is her interest.

Correspondence of the Gazette.  
From the Twelfth Battery.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, April 21, '63.  
Editors Gazette:—We left our camp below Helena on the afternoon of the 10th, on board the steamer Black Hawk, and reached this place about noon of the 18th. McPherson's army corps is concentrating here to be held, I understand, as the reserve in the battle of Vicksburg soon to be fought. I also learn, from good authority, that our division is to be the final reserve. It is a well known fact that the best troops are kept for the reserve, therefore it is natural for us to infer that our fighting qualities are fully appreciated. This statement I do not make as a boast, but merely give it for the information of our friends at home.

Running the blockade is all the rage here now. Several transports went down the other night, all getting safely through except the Henry Clay, which was burned, the cotton barge taking fire from the boilers. A number of steamers are now preparing to pass through the ordeal. I was on the Tigris to-day while they were putting in bales of cotton and hay. On the sides of the boat are placed, next to the boilers, a layer of cotton bales with one end outward, next a layer of hay in bales, and then another layer of cotton bales, while the forecastle and stern of the boat are piled full of cotton bales. On each side of the steamers is fastened a barge. These are loaded nearly full of oats and corn in sacks, and on the top of this piled cotton bales, which protect the wheel horses. The boat is then loaded down to the water's edge with commissary stores, thus guarding the hull from the shots of the enemy. What is done with the pilot I have not yet ascertained, but he is probably stowed safely away.

The crews of the boats are made up from among the soldiers who volunteer for that purpose. Thousands of applications have been made for the privilege of running through with the transports, but of course all cannot be allowed to go. You doubtless hear of all that transpires here, by telegraph, and it is useless to attempt to give you any news.

The following item of news from rebel sources I find in the Chicago Tribune of the 15th. It certainly is news to us: "Humphrey Marshall, at Winchester, with heavy infantry, encountered General Kimbly's forces, who ignominiously fled and left everything in the retreat."

That shows how reliable these rebel reports are. We never have seen Humphrey Marshall or his heavy infantry, and if we had I doubt very much whether we would have skeddaddled in the manner indicated. We are to receive four month's pay to-day. The boys are all in good health.

W. S. B.

ON THE RAIL.—As the midday Worcester train was about leaving the depot, a number of the Johnsonian type of men entered one of the cars, and occupying adjacent seats two young ladies occupying opposite seats should sit together, and the one and his friend might enjoy a tête-à-tête on the other seat.

"But," said one of the damsels, blushing, "this seat is engaged."

"Engaged, is it?" brusquely responded the man, "who engaged it?"

"A young man!" said the conscious maiden.

"A young man, eh? where's his baggage?" persisted Mrs. Major.

"I'm his baggage, Old Hatful," replied the demure damsel, pursing her rosy lips into the prettiest pout.

"Old Hatful" subsided; the young man came in and extended an arm protectively, almost carelessly, around his "baggage," and Mr. Conductor Capron started the train.—*Providence Journal.*

Ignatz Radsky, who has been on trial at Brooklyn, N. Y., for a week past, for the murder of Sigmund Fellner, the dissonant merchant, more than a year ago, has been found guilty and remanded for sentence. He confidently expected an acquittal, and when the verdict was rendered, he sunk upon the floor in a fainting fit, which was succeeded by the most dreadful convulsions. During the intervals of his paroxysms he would exclaim, "Oh, my God! how can I stand this?" "My heart will break," and similar expressions indicating intense agony of mind. He finally became senseless, his limbs grew rigid, in which state he was conveyed to a carriage and taken to jail.

TROUBLE AHEAD.—From the recent report of the sanitary commission of New York, it appears that no less than 50,000 children in the city never attended school, but are constantly in the streets, becoming inured in demoralized habits, and taking incipient steps in crime.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, May 1.  
Special to the Chicago Journal.—The steamer Boston has just arrived from Memphis, bringing news from Vicksburg to Sunday evening.

It is reported, on what I deem good authority, that our forces now occupy Grand Gulf.

The entire army at Milliken's Bend is on the move, leaving tents and baggage behind.

The Duckport canal is dry, owing to the sudden fall of the river.

There are plenty of sanitary stores at Milliken's Bend, but the trouble of transporting them to New Carthage is very great. They will probably have to run by the batteries at Vicksburg.

On Saturday last, two tugs, towing each two barges of hay, ran the blockade in perfect safety. Not a single shot was fired by the rebels.

The battery of two guns, planted by our forces opposite Vicksburg, on the point, has been removed for want of ability to handle them with effect.

The government, through Gen. Grant, has donated to Mrs. Whittemeyer, sanitary agent for the state of Iowa, fourteen bales of cotton, the proceeds of which are to be used in procuring sanitary stores.—Mrs. Whittemeyer is a most estimable lady, and well worthy the confidence reposed in her.

Several hundreds of citizens of Cairo have gone twelve miles up the Ohio river in steamboats to celebrate May day in the woods.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The Tribune has a letter from near Vicksburg, stating that only one transport was sunk in passing the Vicksburg batteries on the 23d of April, and she was beached below, near our works.

From information, thought to be reliable, it is stated that, in the recent raid to Morgantown, the rebels numbered 2,000 cavalry, under Jenkins, and stole horses and all other available property. They were on the march on Tuesday. It is believed they came to secure plunder and enforce the rebel conscription in Western Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

Semi-official dispatches from General Banks state that our loss in the recent engagements in Louisiana was about 700.—We captured over 1,000 prisoners. It will take months for the rebels to re-organize.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The steamer Ericsson leaves to-day, with two of Ericsson's "devils."

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., May 1.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Scouts to-day report the rebel position unchanged. Country people still affirm that Bragg will attack Murfreesboro, basing their opinions on letters from friends in the rebel army. Private authorities have information strongly confirmatory of the idea that Johnson is preparing to attack. Best informed officers, however, altogether discredit the idea.

Refugees are crowding into our lines by hundreds. Over 200 to-day were furnished with passes, the majority of whom go to Illinois.

The 110th and 22d Illinois regiments will be consolidated, on a petition of a majority of the officers.

Brig. Gen. Stanley, commanding the cavalry, returned to duty to-day.

Lieut. Col. Hall, returning from rebel imprisonment, was warmly welcomed to-day by the 63d Illinois.

There is nothing exciting here to-day—nothing but the usual routine of military life.

The Unionists' division was forty miles up the Black river, and everything moving on successfully.

The Black river has eighteen feet of water. The Mississippi has fallen two feet at Young's point.

CAIRO, May 1.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Two or three steamers have arrived to-day direct from Milliken's Bend, which place they left on Sunday evening, bringing later news than we get from Memphis.

The canals and passageway having all failed, Gen. Grant has gone to work to earnest to take Vicksburg. Even Duckport canal has been left an empty ditch by the sudden subsidence of water.

The whole army at Milliken's Bend was in motion when the steamers left. They marched across, leaving all their baggage behind, including their tents. Such heavy articles as are needed below can be run past the batteries, and almost nightly some large or small boat is sent down.

On Saturday night, two tugs, each towing two barges loaded with hay, went by the batteries in perfect safety, not a shot being fired by the rebels.

It is stated on good authority that a large part of our forces have crossed the river to Grand Gulf, and saqueing one says they are already many miles up Black River.

The monotony below is fairly broken up, and stirring events must be in the near future.

Gen. Grant, it is said, has complete knowledge of the strength of the rebel garrison at Vicksburg, and of the position of every battery and gun. Both officers and men anticipate a great victory.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The Tribune, in addition to what was telegraphed yesterday, says: Thursday morning the scene changed. The movement down the river was a feint. Late Wednesday night the 3d army corps, which was at Milliken's Bend, marched up the river and again joined the 2d at Banks' Ford, and early Thursday morning the 1st corps followed in its path, and also halted at the same ford, so that on Thursday morning there were three corps across the Rapidan, marching straight on the rear of Fredericksburg, by way of Chancellorsville, a village 12 miles from that city, and three more at Banks' Ford, with the road to United States Ford open, and communication established with the advancing columns, all six in position to move rapidly upon the rebel line of communication, and the 7th corps still with a formidable display, of course, threatening to cross below and assail the other flank of the enemy. It may be believed that Lee evacuated Fredericksburg precipitately, and fell back towards Richmond. Telegrams to that effect were received yesterday, but were based upon the presumed necessity of retreat, perhaps, as much as upon any direct information. It is not true, as much the worse for Lee. He had no alternative but to march out of Fredericksburg or to fight, with the certainty that his whole army, if defeated, will be destroyed or captured.

Stoneman with his cavalry corps is in the rear of any position in which Lee can possibly have fallen back, and we shall probably hear next that both the Virginia Central and the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroads are severed. In that case Lee must fight with what forces he already has, for no reinforcements can reach him before

Hooker falls on his isolated forces. We regard a great battle as not merely inevitable but imminent, perhaps already fought. The groundlessness of the rumors which filled the city, yesterday, may be judged from the fact that no telegrams and no communication of any kind, except official, had reached this place outside of the river to the north. Those who allege that the battle was fought below Fredericksburg, are manifestly exaggerations of skirmishes which occurred when the troops were first thrown over on Wednesday morning, circulated in ignorance of facts that the whole of that movement was a feint. It is impossible to suppose that Hooker has divided his army, meaning to attack the rebels on both flanks at once and without communication between the two wings. The inevitable result of such a move would be that with a small force Lee would hold one half in check, while he hurled his whole force on the other, destroying it and then annihilate the other, and aside from strategic considerations and probabilities, our information on that point is positive.

The Times correspondent gives the following as a portion of the casualties: Capt. German, 7th Wisconsin, dead; Lieut. Ryan, do., seriously wounded; J. Shield, 6th Wisconsin, do.; Corporal Plumer, do., hand and leg; Charley Adams, do., back; Lieut. Topping, 7th Wisconsin, killed; Amos N. Strong, 6th Wisconsin, killed; Lieut. Birchall, 24th Michigan; Frederick, 24th; Jos. Kirby, 24th Michigan, face; Captain Anderson, Gideon Smith, Wisconsin; Geo. Haight, 24th Michigan; G. Mosser, 6th Wisconsin, chest; Ransom Lamm, 6th Wisconsin; Arns J. Jamison, 24th Michigan, left foot; Lieut. Howard, do., do.; Thomas Woodworth, do., do.; H. Blankens, do., do.; H. W. Hughes, do., do.; Corporal Wilday, 7th Wisconsin, right hip; Will Ross, 7th Wisconsin, chest; Chas. B. West, Wisconsin, neck; L. B. Ellis, do., face and arm; Charles, do., left leg; Captain Ford, 7th Indiana; Chas. Conklin, 6th Wisconsin, right leg; J. W. Whittier, do., do.; Sergeant Chas. Potter, 17th Indiana, left leg; Jos. Corsett, 24th Michigan, head; M. S. Sudgrass, 24th Wisconsin, hand; Jno. S. Walter, 79th Indiana; Jno. Paul, 6th Wisconsin; Andrew Wiederburg, 24th Michigan; W. Ryan, 7th, side; Jos. McKee, 24th Michigan.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., May 1.

Special to the Herald.—A detachment of Gen. Granger's corps, under Col. Campbell, 2d Michigan, dashed among Van Dusen's rebel scouts near Thompson's Station, this morning. The enemy were vigilant, owing to late surprise, and were prepared to run. 14 rebels were killed, 20 wounded, and 11 taken prisoners, including one officer, all of the 4th Miss. No federal loss.

MURFREESBORO, May 1.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—A dispatch to Hon. John Forsyth, of Mobile, from citizens of Brookville, Va., dated the 22d of April, states that the Unionists captured Mayhew, on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., 17 miles from Columbus, Miss. Twenty miles of the Central Miss. railroad, from Ducktown to Winona, has been destroyed by Unionists from Corinth. Great excitement was caused by the raid.

The Unionists' scouts report that Gen. Johnson is preparing for a speedy attack on Nashville and Murfreesboro.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The Herald learns that Col. Robert Westcott, from Fort Magruder, made an attack with infantry and cavalry on the enemy at Williamsburg, and succeeded in driving the rebels two miles beyond the town. Our pickets are at present stationed there, and ordered to maintain their position at all hazards.

By the arrival of the transport escort from Newberne, N. C., we have information from that region up to the 29th ult.

Gen. Palmer made a successful reconnaissance towards Kingston, and returned behind earthworks within 9 miles of that place. The chief parties in the affair were the 45th Massachusetts and 56th Pa.

CINCINNATI, May 1.

Special to the Tribune.—Gen. Burnside received dispatches this evening reporting that 4,000 of his old army corps crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, Kentucky, this morning, and after a severe fight with the rebels, who had their headquarters at Monticello, captured that place and now occupy it. No additional particulars have been received.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order, to-day, in which he says that Capt. W. D. Ratcliffe, of the 10th Kentucky volunteer cavalry, having been honorably acquitted by a court of inquiry from the charges preferred against him for the surrender of Mt. Sterling is cleared of all imputation upon his character as a soldier, and will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1.

Special to the Tribune.—Vallandigham made a speech here, last evening, in which he denounced General Burnside's order, and said the court martial being held at Cincinnati were illegal, and that he would resist them. Vallandigham was to speak at Mount Vernon, a little town in the backwoods of Ohio, to-day, and it is probably he spoke his sentiments more freely. Gen. Burnside had sent up a portion of his staff in citizens dress to report him, and we should not be at all surprised to learn that Vallandigham had got himself into a scrape.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The latest information from Western Virginia is to Friday. Mulligan was reported to have been killed, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge at that point entirely destroyed. A large force of rebels now occupies Morgantown. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad suffered severely. The bridge at Fairmount and Cheat river was blown up.

The steamer Greole arrived from New Orleans 23d, Havana 27th. Banks, on April 21st, occupied Opelousas and Washington, routing for the day at the latter place. Cavalry were being mounted as fast as horses could be found.

News from Vera Cruz is to the 10th. The battles at Puebla were becoming very bloody, and the losses on both sides are heavy.

Gen. Carr crossed the Cumberland river below Somerset, Ky., yesterday, with 5,000 men, attacked the rebels at Monticello and after a severe fight drove them from the town.

CINCINNATI, May 2.

The Charleston Mercury admits the loss at Grand Lake of 1,000 prisoners, 2 rams, 4 transports and 3 gunboats. A large force of federals were within 12 miles of Trenton, Miss., on the 19th, designing to destroy the Mississippi Central railroad.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Flour 5c lower, 5,556,70 for extra state. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and drooping, 82 1/2c sound, 80 1/2c unsound. Pork dull. Oats dull. Whisky quiet, 45c. Stocks dull and lower. Gold 49 1/2.

Henry Ward Beecher has been granted a leave of absence four months from the first of June, and he is to make a European tour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Whom it May Concern!

ROGERS and part Cash given in exchange for satisfactory mortgages on improved property in Janesville. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 162, my215a-w1

Pasture to Let.

PASTURE of good living stock and for stock, 130 acres enclosed by good board fence. Persons wanting pasture for good stock, inquire of T. A. Saylor, or F. E. Hildreth, my215a-w2

CURTAIN GOODS.

WE have on hand a full assortment of Buff and Green Hollands, all widths, my215a-w3

Oil Shades, Dry Shades & Gilt Shades.

CURTAIN FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c. These goods were bought at old rates, and will be sold at less than present wholesale prices. my215a-w3

SCHOOL BOOKS.

ALL the School Books used in our city schools always on hand. Also

SCHOOL STATIONERY.

Paper, Pens, Pencils, Rubbers, Stationery, Writing Books, Blank Books, Portfolios, &c., &c. Some Books Strictly Damaged. Warren's Primary, Common School and Physical Geographies, will be sold at half price and less. my215a-w3

AN ORDINANCE.

To Regulate the Building of Railway Bridges over Western Avenue and Clinton Street, Fourth Ward, City of Janesville.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville, Wisconsin, do hereby ordain, enact and empower to and maintain bridges over Western Avenue and Clinton Street, in the fourth ward of the city of Janesville, upon which to rest the superstructure and tracks of the road of said company. And for that purpose may use such portions of said streets and streets as may be necessary, upon which to rest the abutments or arches of said bridges, and the embankments of said railroad.

Sec. 2. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 3. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 4. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 5. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 6. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 7. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 8. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

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Sec. 10. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

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Sec. 25. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 26. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 27. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable, and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable.

Sec. 28. The openings or passage ways under each bridge shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the same, and shall be not less than twenty-four feet wide; and shall be so constructed as to be strong and durable,







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
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The Nos. 1 and 3 machines are of great capacity  
application for manufacturing purposes.  
Our machines are especially adapted to  
kinds of light and heavy.

## LEATHER WORK.

In Carring, Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, will serve long enough to take under it and stitch the leather in place, and will stand up to the most severe work. Men's stitching that cannot be better done with it than by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is great. The cloth is made of the best quality of material, and the shells will hold six times the normal quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as the small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and for our Letter B machines, the attention of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. They embody the principle of the new machines, making like them, the interlock stitch, are as destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing as they are for the manufacture of the most delicate machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have always on hand

**Remmings Gages, SILK Twist, Linen Thread, Sewing Thread on Spools, Sewing Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.**

Persons using our needles not to buy any one  
brand of needles, but to select the best quality  
or quality, at higher prices than we charge for the  
The needles sold by us are manufactured especially  
our best material. *All our needles may render the best  
of the most efficient needles.*

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch  
Offices are furnished with the *Best*

**GENUINE ARTICLE.**

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent  
postage stamps or bank notes.

Correspondents will please write their names  
distinctly. It is all important that we should be able  
to send the post office, country and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing  
Machines, their size, prices, working capacities, and  
best methods of purchasing, may obtain the same  
of us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

**L. M. PINKER & CO.'S GAZETTE,**

which is a beautifully Illustrated Pictorial Paper  
with great interest.

[illegible]

than any other machine as a gift.

**Local Agents Wanted.**

**I. M. SINGER & CO.,**  
458 Broadway, New York

**Chicago Office, — 50 Clark Street**  
**Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House**

**LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.**

Mr. E. G. GARDEN, : : : : Beloit.  
Mrs. Wm. Adams, : : : : Janesville.  
addwau.

**SOUTH FIRST STREET.**

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building  
Crestwalks on South First Street, between M  
Street and Jackson Street in the 21st Ward.

**GRADING.**—The road bed will be 30 feet in width  
between the paving of the gutters, and the center  
line of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom  
of the gutters. The road bed where completed will be  
crowning and uniform in surface, rising regular

excavation, nothing being allowed for earth in embankment, surfacing, etc.

When the embankment will be taken, fill from the sides of the road and in such manner as form the gutters and a grade for sidewalks.

The gutter and the curb from excavation and fill must be made for the grade for every 100 feet and 300 feet.

The material for the road bed is to be earth and clay and sand of good quality.

**GUTTERS.**—The gutters, one on each side of a street are to be six feet in width at the top and eight feet at the bottom.

The gutters will be paved with good sand and set twelve in width and placed upon their edges, so that the gutter will be a V-shape and will thus form a curved channel for the water. The shape of the gutters and the manner of laying the outside of the gutter will be determined by the direction of the wind may direct. The paving will be estimated by lineal foot, which will include preparing, leveling and laying the gutter.

**SIDEWALKS.**—The bed of the sidewalk facing the street will be made of earth and sand.

responding to the gravel or other good material, and will  
be laid down in such manner as to leave a smooth  
and safe street; the said walks are to be sown  
smooth and even and ready for planking.

SECTION 6. That the streets between the intersection  
of Bluff, Division and Wisconsin streets with said First  
Street, there are to be stone crosswalks three feet  
wide and composed of stone, not less than one foot  
in thickness and not more than six inches apart.

All said work to be done under the direction of the  
alderman of said third Ward.—Dated April 10th, 1863.  
H. W. COLLINS, Alderman 3d Ward

After above specifications filed April 16th, 1863,  
ANDREW BOBBS, Jr., City Clerk

**Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day  
of April, 1863, the Common Council of the city  
of Janesville, Wisconsin, met at their usual place  
on Council rooms, in said city, on said day, will  
proceed to act in relation to the work mentioned in  
the foregoing specific directions, and all persons desiring  
to have their claims considered in connection with  
the performance of said work will be received by  
City Clerk up to the time of such meeting.—Dated

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
Richard H. Plummer against Edward L. Blomack and others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of the Court made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of January, 1903, in favor of the plaintiff against the defendants, I shall offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2, Milwaukee street, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

**THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, 1903,**  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2, Milwaukee street, in the city of Janesville, in said county, of said state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as the north half of lot one hundred and twenty-third in the north half of section 36, township 36 north, range 10 east, of the 4th principal meridian, according to the recorded plat thereof, so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and the expenses of this sale.

**IRA O. JENKIN, referee.**  
SLOAN, PATTER & BAILEY, Plt's Attys.

The sale of the above described property is postponed to the 24th day of April, 1903.

Dated April 21st, 1903.  
ap2421a IRA C. JENKS, Referee

**Sheriff's Sale.**

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**

George M Murray appt Eugene F. Kendall, ———  
his wife, ———, vs. ———, Defendant.

**IN** pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of ———  
in closure and sale rendered in said court, in the  
entitled action, on the 9th day of December, 1902,  
the undersigned Sheriff of said county, do hereby  
shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,  
the front door of the post office, in the city of Jan  
ville, Rock County.

**THE 5th DAY OF MARCH, 1903.**

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following, described  
premises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels  
of land situated and being in the city of Beloit,  
of Rock County, Wisconsin, and against the defend-  
ent as follows, to wit:—No. three (3) and the south  
half of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26) of  
city of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin, as shown  
on the plat of said city, and as shown on the  
survey of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1902.

**S. J. M. PUGH, Sheriff.**

CLERK OF COURT, ROCK COUNTY.